Interesting Account of the Manners and Custers of this Singular Body—Ingentous Methods of Robbery—Sangularry Conflicts—Bull Fights, &c.

[Translated from the Augsburg Gazette July 31.]

The Mexican cities possess their numerous and very peculiar profestry, as well as Napies and Seville. The renowned Lazaroni have, perhaps, mere practice in cating maccaroni, but they searcely represent their profession as worthly as the Leporos of the west, (also called Pelades) To belong to this clars in Europe, is a very hard fate; but in Mexico it is followed from preference and uctination No force of circumstances restrains he free and brilliant developements of talent. It is quite natural that, in a land where the population is so much inferior to the extent of territory, powerful arms are much needed. Those who will work, can find it, and who seeks land, can possess it. He who cultivates mother earth with little care, is rishly endowed by her. Therefore, in Mexico, a proletary need not exist; it is not a necessary evil Good public schools, and a strict police, could long since have done away with this; but it would be a pity, for an honorable part of society would be wanting, and the reading public would be deprived of tuns ketch, which would certainly be regretted.

The Leperos, (I permit myself to remark, that their name is derived from lepra—leper, and does not designate the whole class of proletary.) are the proletary in the most conflued sease of the word. They are principally epicarcans, and avoid the diagreeableness of toil as much as possible, and seize enjoyment whenever it offers. The possession of a house and lot produces care, and to guard trunk and house and lot produces care, and to guard trunk and house and lot produces care, and to guard trunk and house and lot produces care, and to guard trunk and house and lot produces care, and to guard trunk and house and lot produces care, and to guard trunk and house and the late of th

preyer book contains a skilful counterfeit in wax, while under the mantle their hands operate as freely as the best escawateur.

The married lepero has generally a little room in the suburbs, where he passes the night; but the unmarried abandons himself to chance. If his business has been profitable, or if he is fortunate at play in the evening, he remains in one of the many drinking shops; if unfortunate, he sleeps under the eves of the church, or in one of the less frequented halls, where he is secure from the police. If he has to quarter under the bright stars, he generally finds company to keep him warm, for the nights are cold. In the morning, after having stretched bimself, and rubbed his eyes, he walks to the pulquerus, or the brandy shep. Having the means, he takes a breakfast; if not he depends on his wit to induce a more fortunate drinker to treat him. Perhaps he has a knife, or a handkerchief, to pawn in order to get rid of his sobriety. The second want is a segar, and thread-like ragamufins, tightly wrapped in their blankets, stand deliberating where to direct their expedition.

Whoever has passed, in the dawn of morning, through the suburbs of Puebla, Mexico, Gueretaro, or Tolesca, has seen these groups of men wraped up to their eyes, in serious deliberation. Others can be seen leaning against a corner, or sitting upon a stone, moveless as a statue. The last have already np to their eyes, in serious deliberation. Others can be seen leaning against a corner, or sitting upon a stone, meveless as a statue. The last have already their occupation, and like an alderman, are not in fixed of counsel. Many take a part as beggars at the church doors, feigning disease, and endeavoring by doleful lamentation to excite the compassion of those attending church. Others have made a contract with some blind one, for whom they call in the morning, to walk through the streets. Others, again, are lying near the cafés and stores, to collect the pieces of segars thrown away by the smokers, which they dry, and metamorphose into "cigarifos," which, afterwards, they sell in the street very cheap, the sale of tobacco being a monopoly by the government. The great number of pickpockets are stationed at the market, the churches, courts, and, in fact, every place where a crowd of people

and, in lack, every place where a crowd of peoples offers them a chance of booty. They are skillid, talkative, and impertinent, and they take their spoil to the "baratile" (frippery market), which is conducted by friends and colleagues.

One class of Lepporo is clothed better than the before mentioned. They wear shoes, and even a jacket, but they are not an iota better than the others. There are the numerous colporteurs, who relied no commission all kinds of stuffs, handkerchiefs, hats, shoes, boots, spurs, etc. They insert themselves, by way of preference, into the hotels and rooms for travellers, and while praising their merchandise, steal whatever comes under their hands, and are the helpmates of the robbers, whom they inform of the departure, means, and route of the travellers

The best kind of proletary seeks work, by going where public works or buildings are in the course of erection, to serve as day laborers. These people have, in comparison to the others, much hombra de bies, or morality. They say of themselves, "Thank God, until now our conduct has been blameles; whether it will remain so, who can toll?" With these principles, they often have the luck to procure employment as porters, unners, water-carriers, and, if not misled by bad obmrades to play and debauchery, work themselves into a snug farm or store. He who has once reached the grade of aguador, (water carrier,) sands upon the threshold of greater dignity, for he has enrance to the interior of houses, and he must be an orderly man, and of fine manners, to obtain the well wishes of the ktoken maids. With the humor of the cook, and the petulance of the chambernaids, this is no easy task. He must not call to sarly—coming too late, he meets with a quantity of reproaches, and has to steer according to the vind, like a skilful navigator. For instance, "It is any to talk, Donna Crispina," says he: "the well rays to crowded with my comrades that no one ould some near to it; yet no now wore that of the humor of the cook, and the petular production of th

they themselves are very clean. We can therefore, properly say, the grade of a water-carrier is the noblest part of the proletary and the boundary of

they themselves are very clean. We can, therefore, properly say, the grade of a water-carrier is the noblest part of the proletary and the boundary of vagabondism.

Infinitely lower than the working Leperes stand the vargadares, a kind of perter, pested at the corner of the streets, as in European cities. They either take a station at the corner of the most frequented streets, or surround custom houses, hotels, and markets, offering their services to the passer by and travellar—"Do you want aservant?" or "Voy m amo?" Quick they are, and useful, but most refined rascals; and if you engage them, they must not be let out of sight, otherwise they suddenly disappear with the bundle you give them to carry. Like John Caspar Lavater, or better, they understand physiognomy. The inexperienced stranger, or peasant coming for the first time to the city, or village pastors are agreeable acquaintances to them.

These vargadares are a troublesome race, dirty, impudent, and loose, in every respect; no object is asseed to them—they ridicule everything. They throw kisses to the ladies on the balsony, and make love to the nurses. Brandy and play are their passions; and when, on a warm summer noon, taking their siesta under the shade of a high chestaut tree or lying enjoying the dolee far meale, they take to cards, or, having none, out of their own menagerie they produce six-looted racers of the class of "apterides," on which they bot as high or as lew, as the Englishman on his full blood.

To the most fatal kind of proletary, belong the spoiled children of mediocre parents, petitiogring lawyers, retired officers, and ruined traders. These people are really a pestilence to the land, and the spoiled children of mediocre parents, bettifogging lawyers, retired officers, and ruined traders. These people are really a pestilence to the land and the reases of many disturbances, and even revolutions.

In former times, when the whole colony belonged to the Spaniards, it was very frequent and common that the perfectly ignorant Gachupuns, by

El padre commerciante, El hijo passante, El nieto mendicante.

El hijo paseante,

El nieto mendicante.

In every city, and even in the greater villages, living proofs of the truth of this proverb can be found. People who, according to their color, belong to the higher classes of society, inexperienced in any kind of work, without energy or pleasure in any kind of effort. They play the guitar, dance, sing, and understand the play of huxard, even to its minutest tricks and deceit; speak in a masterly manner of horses, as a connoiseour of fighting cocks, are unconscientious seducers of female youth, never miss a ball or a fite, and yet every one knows that they possess nothing but what they wear upon their back. Their constant desire is to find a destimito, to obtain a place, or office. On the recommendation of relations and friends, they are sometimes placed as clerks in stores; but, retaining half the receipts of their employer, they are soon discharged again. At the courts, or Mayor's office, they are often smaggled in as copyist or amanuensis, and if anything more is left, they are sent to the country as inspectors of public buildings and roads, or as school teachers among the Indians; but wherever they go, they are of no use. They are ruined, immoral subjects, who sow tares among the wheat.

Many of this kind do not like to leave the city, and those are the regular swindlers, who are worth mentioning here.

Many of this kind do not like to leave the city, and those are the regular swindlers, who are worth mentioning here. They gamble, and in general false play is their principal source of living. In all cafés, hotels, and portals, an opportunity is easily offered to deceive strangers. They speak of business, conduct purchasers to the stores, assist them in selecting and bargaining; they are in every respect obliging to the stranger. The seller is pleased with the transaction, receives his money; the buyer wishing to retain a connection with him, promises to write for future orders. The swindler being present, is taken for a relation of the buyer, who returns to his village, very thankful to the good friend, who so excellently advised him; but the friend having asked for his address, now possesses his signature, and uses the same in the counterfeiting of letters, in which more goods are ordered, which the merchant could deliver to his cousin. As soon as the merchandise is received, he disappears with it, which is generally lost even if the rascal should be afterwards recognized.

In a similar manner checks are drawn, receipts counterfeited, and large amounts raised. The meanest thing they do, is borrowing money of a new acquaintance; but five plasters for an hour, because they have forgotten their purse. "I do not like to return home, it is too far; do not mistrust me, I will soon return." If one gives the money, it is gone forever; but if you reply positively, I do not loan money, they begin again. "I could leave my watch with you; if I did not fear to insult a cavallero like you. My word is worth a kingdom, truly I have not the honor to be well acquainted with you; if I dould name you gentlemen, the first of the city, of whom I

ivil could leave my watch with you, if I id not fear to insult a cavallero like you. My word is worth a kingdom, truly I have not the honor to be well acquainted with you; I could name you gentlemen, the first of the city, of whom I could ask a thousand pessos, and you hesistate to loan me pality five, I would not refuse my servant? At least please to loan me three." Who likes to listen to all the turnings of such a checulier d'industrie, persist in refusing, and the demand will be redued to one dollar. But if one finally says "in fact, I never loan, here you have two reals, and now leave me in peace," he proudly wraps himself in his cloak, with the words—"I am not accustomed to receive abuse!" but accepts of it anyhow, with the observation that he will give it to the first beggar he meets, and it is in his name he thanks you for it.

The honorable society we just described, produces protegeny which is entirely lost; many of the parents end as bandits or highway robbers. It would be unjust, were I not to mention, on the other side, that many a better nature soon obtain, through diligence and honesty, that place in society, which the immorality of their parents had lost, and thus escape destruction.

A truce to these sober reflections. The sky is bright, the air so mild, no winter with its snow, no desert with its simoon. Where nature is so prodigal and rich, and even the birds build with less care their light nests, than in the bitter North; why should the people not take life more lightly there than in another land? In the tropics we enjoy today, without a thought of the morrow, and he who possesses the happy temperament to live but for the present, let him enjoy it.

The proletary of a tropical country does not feel he has a hard fate; he would change with none, and a fete to him is a day of the golden age. Go to the cities of Mexico on Christmas, or the day of All Saints, look sharply in the face of the people lying around the plaza at night, and you will not find awrinkle from care, or a shade of sorrow. On

Music rings on all sides; they sing, dance, throw up skyrockets, and give free bent to their wild spirits.

To such a classical fite struts the Lepero; he dresses himself like a bridegroom. his hat dressed with a new bright riband, or better, a silk hand-kerchief, instead of a hatband; his shirt is cleanly washed, his ropy, stiff hair, smooth and plastered; he has spent six eents for soap to change the shade of dirt, dust and soot having marked out face and neck in relievo into a proportionable brown. With royal clegance he throws the toga around him, and walks proudly up and down, with the idol of his heart on his side; it is his "china," his "chata," his curly head, his pugnose, the belle of the street, his worthy sweetheart.

We have not spoken as yet of his duality, but it is indispensible to notice it here. In his work and struggles during the day, we find him alone, or at the most in female society suring dinner time. Many of them are married by the church, the greater part probably not. After the day's labor, love unites them, dividing what fate has given. They live happier without the benediction of a priest than with it, for both parties being free, it is nothing but attachment which keeps them together; and this having ceased, nothing binds them against their will. This is the socialistical philosophy of Lepeperol; but as much as in other respects he inclines to communism his inclination to jealousy makes him opposed to this system. When at their nightly festivals we recognize the proletary as if coming out of Noah's ark, we understand how to interpret it. Friends are greeted, salutations and compliments exchanged as coremonously and politic as when two Mandarins meet each other. "Cavallero, how do you do, how is your amiable lady? Your honor seems to be in ill humor; you look as if you had fasted eight days. On season, and conspired in the light of the season in the will.

take a drink—something sweet to suit the ladies." The drinking booths of these happy people are always very lively; their faces are flushed, their wits sparkling, their beautiful copartner banishes their prudery and coldness, they owe ne answer, and although under her shawl she bashfully conducts the goblet to her sweet mouth, the diminishing fluid betrays the power of her imbibing organs.

From there they turn to the gambling table—the gellant cavallere places the stakes, and the happy creature participates in the gain. Such a night seldem passes by without an assault or stabbing case. Old rivals meet—too great attention to the ladies from the one excites the jealousy of the other—they irritate each other with taunting words, until these savage fighters attack each other with their knives, their blankets wrapped around the left arm. No one interferes; but the spectators animate them with their applause, until one of them drops down, bathed in blood, with the exclamation: "Jesu me valga." The other then cleans his knife, saying: "I did not wish a quarrel, for I am very peaceable; but, consider, he mentioned my mother; and I do not suffer that!" He disappears in the crowd to escape the watchful police.

No fête, church fair, or wedding occurs in the

Description of the crowd to escape the watchful police.

No fête, church fair, or wedding occurs in the suburb, without some Leporo being wounded or proceeded to La Canébière, to lay down the corner stone of the new Exchange, which is to be built on the right side of that part of the city. The reception of the merchants was quite "buoyant" and "bull-like;" they shouted like "bears," and made much noise

At two o'cleck Louis Napoleon embarked at La Canébièrs, and went to assist at the regatta, which

Canebiers, and went to assist at the regatta, which offered much attraction. He also visited the new

offered much attraction. He also visited the new port of Arene.

From that part of the city, the Prince President went to the Brade, a magnificent promenade, on the outskirts of Marseilles, to review the troops—about 12 000 men—who made a magnificent appearance. There he distributed the Order of the Legion of Honor and the military medal to many officers and soldiers, as the troops defiled before him; but no enthusiasm was shown by the army.

The promenade of the Prade ends on the sea shore, and there the steamer Lougasor was in readiness to receive the Prince and his contige, to return by sea, to visit the Chateau d'If, and those of Somigne and Ratouneau. During the visit, the troops had proceeded to the Canebiere, and from that place reached to the hotel of the Prefecture, where they formed a long line, through which the Prince proceeded to the Prefecture.

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In the evening, Louis Napoleou went to the ball

Another grand dinner took place on the same evening, at which attended more than one hundred and thirty persons.

In the evening, Louis Napoleon went to the ball given at the Hotel de Ville, and was received with deafening shouts He opened the ball with Madame de Julien, the wife of the Prefect, and danced, also, with two other ladies.

During that time the whole city was illuminated The fountains were reflected by the dazzling light, and at ten o'clock a magnificent firework was displayed on the top of the mountain of our "Lady of the Guard," where the ancient chapel, dedicated by the sallors to the holy Virgin, is erected. The dancing at the ball went off in brilliant style; and this terpsicherean party only ended at half-paet three o'clock.

On Monday the Prince started from the city o Marseilles for Toulon, at nine o'clock, and went on board of the steamer Napoleon, in the boat of that man-of war. While passing by the American ship John Currier, (700 tons) the sallors gave the signal to three other American vessels near them; they simultaneously hoisted their flags, and gave him three cheers. The Prince rose in the boat, took off his hat, and appeared much pleased; he paid this compliment to no other vessels—not even to the French.

The day was beautiful, the Mediteranean sea appeared as calmass a lake, and the squadron, composed The day was beautiful, the Mediteranean sea ap-

The day was beautiful, the Mediteranean sea appeared as calm as a lake, and the squadron, composed of the Napoleon, a propeller of 90 guns, (probably the finest vessel on the ocean.) the Queen Hortense, the Prouy, the Save L'Eclareur and the Louquesor, was asplendid sight. About 500 or more small beats were filled with people of both sexes, and none among them, I dare say, belonged to that class of secialists who visited, last year, at that same epoch, the greatest of humbugs, Mr. Kossuth, alias "Alexander Smith."

As the Prince reached the man-of-war Napoleon.

epoch, the greatest of humbugs, Mr. Kossuth, alias "Alexander Smith."

As the Frince reached the man-of-war Napoleon, a salute was fired, with as much exactitude as the firing of muskery, till the number reached 270 guns. The effect was beautiful. After he was on board, the small steamer of the squadron opened the way direct to Toulon, and then majestically moved the great man-of-war Napoleon, carrying "Louis and his fortunes."

The magnificent propeller soon distanced her other companiens, and went from this port to Toulon, (42 miles.) within three hours; her usual speed being 12 knots. Apropos of the Napoleon, the materials for eleven steamers of equal force are in preparation, and the French fleet will soon be more numerous, in every respect, than that of England. The meteor fing of Great Britain will cease to strike terror, as it has done since the reign of Edward III, to France, and the new mode of warfare may change the supposed destinies of empires. Louis Napoleon, on one occasion, at Marsailles, has said "I have been well treated by England, but I can never forget the conduct of that government to my uncle—he must be revenged."

revenged."

Before closing this long letter, I must report in detail the illumination of the house of Mr. Hodge, the Consul of the United States, which attracted much attention. On the first floor, over the door, reposed the noble eagle, proud emblem of the country; en the left side, was the portrait of Washington, and on the right that of Napoleon, both brilliantly lighted. Mr. Hodge had invited to his place a large number of ladies and gentlemen, to a party, during which the toasts of America, the press of America, and the Herald, were freely given.

The American sailors paid a visit to their consul, who gave them refreshments. They mustered before his house, and drank toasts to the country and to their representative at Marseilles. Mr. Hodge was in his uniform; his snowy head and bronzed face caused the seawen to give him the sobriques of the "Old Commodore Consul."

B. H. R.

Our French Correspondence

MARSEILLER, Sept. 28, 1852.

Arrival of Louis Napoleon at Marseilles—Remarks on the Supposed Conspiracy—Forty persons Arrested—Enthusiastic Reception of the President by the People of Marseilles, and by Sailors of Various Nations-American Sailors-Grand Dinner-The American Consul and the Prince-Grand Performance at the Theatres and Illumination-Grand Review and Ball The French Navy-Illumination of the American Consul's House, &c. I left Lyons on the 25th inst., on board the steam

boat Papin, which is one of the fastest boats on the Rhone river. The boat was filled with crowds of people from the various counties of Lyons, as well as travellers from Paris, England, Germany and America, who had determined to be present at the grand naval display which was to come off at Tou-lon, and the fêtes of this city and Aix. Large erouds of persons came on board at Taiv, St. Valeri, Tournon, Avignon, and other places, and when we arrived at the railroad at Avignon,

Valeri, Tournon, Avignon, and other places, and when we arrived at the railroad at Avignon, the whole depot was like a city taken bystorm. The police were unable to preserve order from the immense crowd. The gates were broken to pieces by the pressure of the multitude of people, and the officials connected with the railroad could not collect their fares. I never witnessed so disorderly a scene before.

In the city of Marseilles, which we reached at a very late hour the same evening, there was much excitement and agitation. Every hotel was filled, and all the private houses were occupied by a double set of friends, who either had been invited, or had invited themselves to share the well-known hospitality of the people of Provence. Early the next day, the 24th, I paid a visit to the amiable American Consul, Mr. Hodge, who had invited me to his house, and who received me with the cordiality so much appreciated by all his countrymen who are visiting Marseilles. He did all in his power to give me all the necessary means to be provided with special tick its for the different episodes of the fête, and we dined together, not forgetting, at the dessert hour, to drink a toast to Mr. Bennett and to the prosperity of "his NEW YORK HERALD." We had a long talk about the would-be conspiracy of the lue d'Aix, for which, as we doubt you have seen it in the Frensh newspapers, an assemblage of two hundred and fifty guns and four small cannons had been prepared, and we concluded, with many other guests, that this affair was a made up story of the police, concepted in order to create sympathy fer the President, and to rouse the feelings of the people of Marseilles in his favor. Besides this, such a suspected conspiracy enabled the police to arrest a large number of persons unfavorable to Louis Napoleon. More than forty persons have been arrested and sent to the Chateau d'If; but I must say that the conspiracy, as well as the arrests made, has made no impression among the people.

Prince Louis Napoleon, after having received a good

Prince Louis Napoleon, after having received a good though not enthusiastic reception at Grenoble, Valence, Avignon, and Arles, arrived here on the 25th instant, and entered Marseilles by the triumphal gate of Aix, being the first chief of the State, since Louis XIV., who had visited the port of Marseilles. The crowd was immense on the spot, and it was really a curious sight to behold the variety of the ladies costumes, and the curiosity and excitement which prevailed.

Louis Napoleon, accompanied by Generals St. Arnaud and de Guyon, and Messrs. Ducer and Forteul, the Ministers of Navy and Public Instruction, was received by the military and civil authorities, and the mayor presented him with the keys of the city, which were of silver, manufactured by Mr. Charles Christofie, of Paris. When the addresses were concluded, be proceeded down to the Cours and the Place of La Canébière, entered the Place Prince Louis Napoleen, after having received a

St. Férréal, which presented a brilliant appearance, being crowded with well-dressed people, and both sides of the street lined with soldiers, from the gate of Aix to the Place St. Férréal.

Overhead, from house to house, across the street, waved the flags of all nations, which had been furnished by the ships now in port. On his arrival at the above named place, he had an opportunity of witnessing the animation of the multitude, and the elegant decorations. In the centre of the Place a splendid garden had been prepared, filled with luxurinat flowers. A passage of about thirty feet wide had been left open through which Louis Napoleon and his suite passed, and on the far edge of which were seated the beauty, rank, and wealth of Marseilles. The sailors of the different vessels trading with this port had alse found their place there, around their country's loved banner, and the standard bearers of each were picked men. The American and English, the regular type of the jacktar, were all placed on the edge of the grass plot, some thirty five feet distant but directly before the sailors of all other nations. Behind the brave fellows were placed infantry and cavalry. The tout ensemble was really imposing and magnificent. The Prince entered on the left passage. The sailors only were entitled to be present on his way, and the oriental dresses and large Turkish pantalones of many of them, presented quite a contrast to the ordinary elothes of their companions. There were also many Greeks, Spaniards, Swedes, Russians, and Arabathe Arericans, numbering one hundred and fity men, including captains, mates, and seamen—the first dressed in black coats and pants and white vests—wore, each of t. em, at the button nole, the stars and stripeg, about two inches square. The mates, all young, large men, were dressed in frook coats, and wore caps with a gold lace band; and every sailor had on his jacket a blue and white badge with the American colors. On the Prince's appearance before them, they all, as if by a word of command, jumped o

John Hodge, our consul at Marseilles, told him that "he had been highly pleased with the hurrals of his countrymen."

Louis Napoleon was mounted on a superb Arab horse, splendidly caparisoned, whose beauty clicited the universal admiration of the Marseilles gentlemen riders, as did the horsemanship of the Prince I must say, as a faithful reporter, that the President was received, all along his way to the Place St Ferréal, with deafening shouts of "Vice l'Empereur".

From this first etape, the President proceeded to the Prefecture, where he was welcomed by twentyfive young ladies, numbering among them the most beautiful of the city. One of them delivered an address, and presented him with a bouquet. After this ceremony, the principal people of the city were presented to him, consisting of the clergy, consuls, common council, and others.

The grand dinner, at which were present all the dignitaries of the government, and several ambassadors sent by the king of Naples, Sardinis, and by the Pope, took place at six o'clock, at the Prefecture, and the guests amounted to eighty-five. The culinary display was really great—the dishes and wines excellent. The dinner occupied an hour and a half, and after the dessert had been removed, the company rose and accompanied the Prince to the grand saloon. Louis Napoleon spoke to several persons, among whom I will mention Mr. Hodge, the United States Consul, to whom he expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the American sailors. "I hope," replied our Consul, "that your Highness has been much pleased with the cordial and saller-like welcome they gave to the name of Napoleon, which has a powerful charm in the United States." and the Prince observed "that he knew it, for he had often remarked it himself whilst he was in the United States that he had visited France in les hours yours de l'Empire, during the reign of the illustrious uncle of Louis Napoleon, of never dying

Mr. Hodge stated that he had visited France in lesseux yours de l'Empire, during the reign of the illustrious uncle of Louis Napoleon, of never dying fame. The President continued the conversation for some time, in the most graceful manner, with Mr. Hodge, who was so near me that I was able to hear all that occurred.

At nine o'clock, Louis Napoleon, accompanied by all the guests of the Prefect, and those who had been admitted in the parlor after dinner, proceeded to the grand theatre, where a grand performance was to take place. A large and magnificent canopy of crimson velvet had been prepared for him, and many seats disposed around it for the suite. When he entered the ball room many shouts of "Vice Napoleon." and a few of "Vice l'Empereur!" were to be heard. The entertainment then began. Two cantatas were sung in his mor, written, the first by Mr. Bruguiere, the second by Mr. Prots. At half past ten o'clock the President retired, and seemed to be highly pleased with the illumination of the whole city, and particularly of the ships, at the masts of which a large number of oil lamps had been hung.

On the next day, Sunday last, despite the rain.

of which a large number of oil lamps and been hung.

On the next day, Sunday last, despite the rain, which fell till ten o'clock in the morning, the streets were filled with people. Louis Napoleon, ebedient to the programme, went to the cathedral of Marseilles, La Major, originally a temple dedicated to the chaste goddess Diana, of which a small statue and an altar exist in the left side of the temple. It is said to be the oldest Christian church of France. In a short time it is to be pulled down, and a new cathedral built on the site, for the erection of which louis Navalean has decread the sum of two million.

cathedral built on the site, for the erection of which Louis Napoleon has decreed the sum of two million and a half of francs.

At the mass were present all the military and civil officers, as well as those of the neighboring districts. Many shouts were uttered by the crowd, and the Prince seemed to be highly pleased. Monsignor de Mazencel, the Archbishop, delivered a speech, in which he called the President the "Son of Provinces".

From the church of La Major, Louis Napoleon

killed. The prison can scarcely louge in safety all those arrested; and as there exists no inatitution of correction, these prisons are the true school of rice. In court, he speaks with an eloquence as if he had graduated at the assizes of Paris; they are so innocent, so frank, so modest. "Judge," they say, "I do not like to speak of myself, and I has to be my own praiser, but I cannot help meutioning, here, that I am a very honest man, and prefer to disparage myself, than to be the accuser of another." Who speaks then, certainly is a rogue, and not be believed.

The police, and laws, need a thorough reform the proceedings are too tedious; crimes are not prevented, or followed immediately by punishment, and we cannot be surprised, therefore, if the nurseries of crime and vice have a prosperity which can serve but to destroy the better part of society.

I certainly do injustice to many a respectable group of Lepros; to these belong the collectors of peices of candles, street scavengers, convent servants, and shopmen. But I fear to tire my readers, and conclude this chapter with one of the brightest parts of their public life.

On the celebration of the 16th of September, the anniversary of independence from the Spanish yoke, a great bull fight takes place. The Lepero enjoys nothing more, abandons work, and hours before the beginning of the festivity, they surround, in thick masses, the gates of the great circus. In many cities, stone bulldings have been receted after the old Roman style, and can accommodate many thousands. I will dispense with a description of bull fighting, which, after so many pictures from Madrid, Seville, Burgoo, and Leon, can possess but little interest. In Mexico, the arena of the great circus is surrounded by a wall of planks and boards, seven feet high; outside of this is a space fire paces broad, and then comes the building, containing the boxes and seast for the speakers. In this space, the whole canaille is admitted at a low price. Trumpets amounce the beginning of the fight, the hero

trying his luck again. Whele crowds of them fasten on the horns and tail of the animal finally. They are thrown off like chaff, and if the alcalde did not make the sign of finale, they would throw him to the ground, and cause more bruises and loss of limbs.

the ground, and cause more bruses and the limbs.

The whole play is like the fight of grome and dwarf against a giant; but the manuer of execution shows the savage humor of the people. I end this picture here, so as not to fatigue the patience of the reader, who will perhaps think it strange I to have chosen for my subject the faults and falings of society, but to the studious, the subject may possess matter of interest. Two men of great ability and talent have proved, that this kind of probotary can be soon estimated and made useful to the public; one was the Count de Revilla Gigodo, vice-king of Mexico, in 1789 to 1799, and whose memory is still revered, and the other, from General Tacere, Commander in General of Cuba.

Aix, September 29, 1852 The Festival at Aix in Honor of Prince Louis Napoleon .

The old city of Provence, where King Rene of Apjou, the Prince of Troubadours, had established his residence, received Louis Napoleon with much honor. All the distinguished men of the ancient capital of the kingdom of Provence had assembled, headed by the Mayor and sous Prefect, at the gates of Aix, and when the President arrived at half-past wo o'clock, he was welcomed with deafening shouts and enthusiastic applause; the ladies at the windows of the magnificent hotels on the cours were waving of the magnificent hotels on the cours were waving their handkerchief and shouting "Vive Napoleon!" All along the way on the Boulevards, as well as in the streets to the palace of the Archbishop Louis Napoleon met with the best reception he could have. The duner went off in brilliant style, and after it the President went to the Palace of Justice, in the yard of which a magnificent ball had been prepared, and to which all the noblity of Aix had assembled.

Whilst this party was going on, the Mayor of the city. Mr. Rignard, gave the signal for the theatri-

Whilst this party was going on, the Mayor of the city, Mr. Rignard, gave the signal for the theatrical display which was to be colebrated on the occasion of the President's voyage to Air. There is, in that city, an old custom, which had been neglected for some time, which is to represent each year, on the Festival of God, during the month of June, a coremony representing several tableaux in honor of Christian Faith chasing away Paganism. This theatrical display consists in more than seventeen different games, which offer a brilliant comp d'ail. Among them there is the personation of all the gods and goddesses of mythology, which appeared at night, and paraded in the streets, in a precession of torchlights. Louis Napoleon, to whom the "Queen of the Devils" (a huge man, well shaved, and face covered with rice powder.) offered a bouquet, laughed a great deal at the joke. In short, the whole went off in brilliant style.

The President, highly pleased with his reception, retired from the ball at about eleven o'clock, and, after having spent a good night at the Archbishep's palace, loft Aix on Thursday morning, on his way to Nimes.

Nimes. Oct. 1, 1852.

Arrival of the President at this City-His Reception -Visit to the Cathedral and the Roman Amphitheatre-Bull Fight-Grand Ball-Laying the Corner Stone of a New Church-The Protestants and Catholics-Rumor as to Louis Napoleon Assembling the Senate, and Declaring Himself Emperor, on His Return to Paris-Expected Arrival of the Pope in Paris to Assist at His Coronation, &c.
I arrived here last night from Aix, and this

evening, though much fatigued from the toil of the day, I intend not to leave the city for Montpelier, which I start for to-morrow morning, without send ing to New York the details of the fete here.

As expected, the Prince President, atter having departed from Aix at half-past seven o'clock, by the Marseilles railway to Avignon, stopped at Arles to breakfast, and at Tarascon to receive the compliments of the authorities, and visit the church of Santa Martha, one of the oldest Christian tem-

of Santa Martha, one of the oldost Christian temples of the department. From thence he went on to Boaucaire, where he received, at the railway depot, the compliments of all his "subjects." But in these two cines, I am informed by an "eye and ear" witness, he was coolly received.

The Prince President was expected here at twelve o'clock, but, owing to delay in the above-named cities, he did not arrive till half-past one o'clock. The Fencheres avenue, a spot similar to that of the Rue de la Paix, in Paris, had been ornamented with high poles, bearing the flag of France.

At the appointed hour, the authorities and the magistrates, and a deputation from all the villages and towns, had congregated at the gates of the railway, and when the President arrived he was welcomed by them with a few shouts of "Vive Napoleon!" and "Vive! Empereur!"

He proceeded immediately to the cathedral, where the bishop received him with much honor, and sang the usual "Salvum fac Ludovicum Napoleonem," with all his clergy.

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From the cathedral, the Prince proceeded to the larden of the Fountain, a magnificent spot, planted

From the cathedral, the Prince proceeded to the Garden of the Fountain, a magnificent spot, planted with green trees, and replete with many curious Roman antiquities, among which is a temple dedicated to Diana. Mounted upon a stand covered with crimson velvet and adorned with gold fringe, he was received by the workmen of the mammoth cost mine of La Grand Combe, the population of the neighboring villages, and also the communal schools of the department. This procession, composed of about 3,000 men, offered a brilliant sight, and though the shouts were not numerous, the President appeared well satisfied.

From La Fontaine the Prince went to the Roman amphitheatre, called Les Arènes, which is the mest complete specimen of the art of building of the children of Romulus, during the epoch of Cassar Augustus. This mammoth amphitheatre was filled from the upper part of the wall to the lower edge of the arens, with people of both sexes and all ages, whose variegated and picturesque costumes offered the most magnificent coup d'acil. The whole number amounted to 40,000. A grand built light was to take place, and as soon as the President was scated on the stand prepared for him and his suite, the signal was given to the tuarradors. The first bull which entered the oval of the circus was a young snimal of much courage, but of little strength, who, after a short struggle with his persecutors. was to take place, and as soon as the President was seated on the stand prepared for him and his saile, the signal was given to the transacors. The first bull which entered the oval of the circus was a young animal of much courage, but of little strength, who, after a short struggle with his persecutors, was thrown down by the horns by one of them, and marked on the right leg with a red hot iron. The moxt bull, to whose horns a crimson cockade had been fixed, was a fierce animal. It was necessary, to be the vanquisher, to take it off from its place with the hands. The taurisdors did all in their power to excite the animal; and, after numerous attempts to take hold of the cockade, one of them was lucky enough to obtain it without much damage to his 'breeches.' The third bull shared the same fate; but the grand fight took place with the last animal, who was as dangerous as a lion, and who was to be thrown down with the hands, and marked with the red hot iron. This ceremony was done in the usual style, and the man who performed the duty showed much ability and audacity. Louis Napoleon appeared to be much pleased with the performance, but not so much satisfied with the enthusiasm of the people, which was as chilly as a winter's day.

From the amphitheatre he proceeded to the prefecture, where the dignitaries of the government, repiding either at Nimes or in the neighboring cities, were presented to him. After this ceremony was over, the grand dinner was served, which the President and his guests did ample justice to.

When the dessert was ever, and the champagne tasted by the company, the Prince rose and was followed by the company, the Prince rose and was followed by the company, the Prince rose and was followed by the company, the Prince rose and was followed by a large crowd shouting, Vive Napoleon?

On the next morning, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new church of St. Perpeters, to becreeded on the wast side of the Place de L'Esplanade, took place with much é'ad, and from that spot the Prince pr

Napoleon the Second. The Pope is expected to arrive in Paris to crown him, on the 4th of Desember, the anniversary day of the coronation of the Emperical Navolcon. We shall see.

Our Nova Scotia Correspondence.

HALIPAX, Oct. 22, 1852 The Tables Turned-Scizure of Nova Scotia Veside by the Denastation-Consequent Loss to the Pishermen-Great Excitement-Brother Jonathan Setting the Devastation at Defiance-Action of the Nova Scotia Government-Captain of the Devastation Supposed to be Deranged.

WE'VE ROBE HEART WIN

Information has this morning reached the Executive, that Com. Campbell, of H. M. steamer Dovestation, has seized and detained at Port Hood over one hundred sail of Nova Scotia fishing vessels driven in shore by stress of weather. The reason be gives is, that he believes them to be Americans. sailing with British registers. This is a sorry method of protecting our fisheries. Those vessels have been detained since the 13th inst , the coast all the while alive with fish. The loss to the owners, at a small calculation, must exceed \$160,000. A number of American vossels were in company; these, with one exception, he allowed to go and detained. The American which he had detained he threatened to sink should be attempt to escape. Jonathan heisted the "stars and stripes," dared him to fire, and put to sea unmolested, but without his papers.
Judge Dodd, and the Hon. W. A. Henry, a mem-

ber of the Executive, who were attending court at Port Heod, in company with Captain Daly, of the provincial cruiser Daring, waited upon Com. Camp-bell, to remoustrate with him on his conduct, and he, as I am informed, treated them with the grossest

insult.

The government have met the matter promptly: and the Atterney General, and Captain Soymour, Royal Navy, left town this morning for the scene of action. Too much credit cannot be given to Captain Daly for the manner in which he has acted.

Captain Daly for the manner in which he has acted on behalf of our people in this emergency.

Captain Campbell's conduct is considered by every one as totally incomprehensible. The most charitable conclusion that can be arrived at is, that he is out of his mind. The act itself is one of the most high handed ever committed within the memory of the oldest person here; and the effect of it will be to appread ruin broadcast upon a large and industrious, but poor, portion of our people. The excitement here is intense, and we are anxiously looking for further information, which, when received, I will forward. forward.

Our Quebec Correspondence.

QUEBRO, Oct. 23, 1852.

Canadian Commercial Policy Opposed by the Marcantile Classes of Upper Canada—Address to the Queen in Favor of Differential Duties in England - Proposed Elective Legislative Council-Public Sentiment in Canada-Departure of Mr. Jackson, Railway Contractor.

The government have not yet come down with their proposed commercial policy; but there is no doubt they will proceed with their intentions, and introduce a bill which will receive the consent o the Legislature, authorizing the Governor in Council to impose differential duties in favor of the St. Lawrence route, and to increase the tolls on American vessels passing through the Welland canal, should the American government net agree to a treaty of reciprocity.

That this is the true Canadian pelicy, is very

generally admitted, except by the mercantile class n Upper Canada, who are in the habit of importing British and French goods through the United States, and receiving their supplies of West India States, and receiving their supplies of West lacks produce by the same route. These, it is admitted, may be imported as cheaply by the St. Lawrence; but fashionable goods may be brought out mere quickly to New York in the steamers, which is about the only advantage that this line passesses ever the other, and is hardly a sufficient object to induce the government to relinquish its intentions in fact, Mr. Hincks stated, a few evenings since, that they had no such design.

fact, Mr. Hincks stated, a few evenings since, that they had no such design.

In the meantime, an address to the Queen passed the House on Monday, at the instance of Mr. Merritt—a rather visionary character, but to whom the province is indebted for the Welland Canal—praying Her Majesty to recommend to the imperial parliament to authorize her to impose the same duties in England, on the productions of foreign countries when imported, as they impose an the natural productions of British North America; and to repeat so much of the first clause of the act of Parliament which confers advantages on vessels of the United States, which that country withholds from these of Canada.

States, which that country withholds from these or Canada.

The address will probably be worth about as much as the value of the parchment on which it is written; and it was so understood by the House; but the people have run wild upon the subject of recipracity, and the government did not feel disposed to give their opponents the advantage—of which a refusal to sanction the address would have afforded.

It appears to me that Canada must give the colonial office in England more trouble than all the other dependencies of the British empire put together, and which has been spoiled by indulgence during the time the whigs were in power, who did not possess sufficient energy to refuse the province

not possess sufficient energy to refuse the province anything. Mr. Morin's seheme for reinstating the Legislative

Mr. Morin's scheme for reinstating the Legislative Council, and making it elective, has been under discussion three or four times. It is not intended to come to a decision during the present session, and there is little chance of its ultimately succeeding—it is altogether anti-British, and has no one feature to recommend it. Mr. Morin was the author of the minety-two resolutions submitted to the Hease of Assembly in Lower Canada just pravious to the rebellion—and this is his next attempt at constitution—making.

ninety-two resolutions submitted to the House of Assembly in Lower Canada just previous to the rebellion—and this is his next attempt at constitution-making.

No one can be present in the Assembly, and hear the opinions that are freely expressed, without perceiving the marked difference between the sterling loyalty of the inhabitants of the thirteen provinces, and the mongrel sort of attachment to English institutions that characterizes too many of the colonists of the present day. It was not that they were dissatisfied with the British constitution that they revolted; but because it was violated in a most important particular; whereas, here, the British constitution is not good enough for them, and a proposition is gravely introduced by a member of the government, and sanctioned by his collangues, which would substitute for its well-tried principles the crude notions of a visionary.

That the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, is not the independent hody it ought to be, will be generally admitted; but Mr. Morin's plan of electing members having no property qualification whatever, and rendering the body liable to be dissolved by the government whenever they could not command a majority, would not only prevent the upper House, as is intended, operating as a check on the Assembly, but would destroy even the semblance of independence which it at present possesses.

Mr. Jackson, the English contractor, seems to have become disgusted with parties here, and will leave for England to-morrow. The Railroad Cemmittee reported in favor of a bill incorporating a "Grand Trank Railway of Canada," and after considerable opposition, on the part of the friends of the Montreal Company, it was put down for Wednesday; but when it came up in its order, on that day, a motion was made to defer the further consideration at the bill till the 4th of November, and it was ultimately postponed till Monday. Mr. Jackson had revernment from the engagements into which it had entered, and that the bill referred to would be consider

referred to would be considered in the light of a private bill, and would be treated as such by the government.

Several gentlemen, who are opposed to the government, expressed their regret, last evening, at thus losing an opportunity of securing the services, not only of large British capitalists, but of a contractor of the first standing and experience, and who, it was stated, had completed railroads in hingland to the value of three hundred millions of dollars, exclusive of the works in that country on which he is at present engaged.

As to the Montreal Company, which has produced this state of things, some idea may be formed of its utter worthlessness, when I state that after the books had been exposed a week in that city, seven persons had substribed for one hundred and forty shares, at \$100 each, and three others for twenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty, amounting to \$2,386,000—the entire capital being \$2,400,00. This is the way in which all railroad enterprise has hitherto been prevented in Caanda, and the statute books are filled with laws incorporating companies which never went into operation.

The principal object in getting up this sham company was to force Mr Jackson to build a bridge acress the St. Lawrence at Montreal, and in this way complete the Richmond line to that city. The parties do not pretend that the subscribing for sellarge an amount of stock was a bran fide transaction.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE —On the night of the 27th uit, a daring rascal entered the house of Mr. Worrel, the actor, Ellicott street, Buffaio, through one of the heak windows, and misch his way to the bed-side of Mrs. W. after she with her child had retired and grasping her by the throat demanded her husband's watch. She said he had it with him. At this time the child cried, and the ruffan placed his hand upon its mouth. He then demanded her husband's salary and watch, and also a "cluster" belonging to her. Without receiving anything, the secondrel took his leave with the threat that if she did not know Worre's next week's salary for him on Moades, he would will be a supposed to the control of the control